









# CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, AUGUST 12, 1893

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

John H. Sheehan, of Clinton, was here on Monday.

F. E. Van Loan came over from Bodie on Sunday, returning on Monday.

Public Administrator Sayre was here the first of the week.

Thomas L. Jackson, W. D. Van Loan, and F. W. Perkins, of Los Gatos, Santa Clara county, were here this week.

Prof. H. Clay Hampton arrived from Big Pine, Inyo county, on Monday on a visit to his old friends, and for a rest preparatory to the opening of Big Pine school.

Mrs. Norma Huntton and children returned from Bishop on Monday.

Prof. H. H. Howe, Principal of the Carson schools, and D. Kitzmeyer, of Carson, are camping at Buckeye Hot Springs.

D. M. Barnett and son George, Miss Laura Mueser, Misses Larson and M. P. Snow, all of Antelope Valley, are camping at Beckeys.

C. A. Meares, of Sacramento, arrived on Tuesday en route for Round Valley to visit relatives.

James S. Cain and family came over from Bodie on Wednesday.

Mrs. O. H. Hill and Miss Addie Sals, of Bishop, arrived here on Wednesday, the guests of the Hughes family. Mrs. Hill, who formerly kept the Bodie Hotel, Bodie, comes to visit her old friends, and for her health, she having been very much out of health. Her friends hope the climate of old Mono, for which she has a great affection, will restore her to comparative good health.

George Kinney came over from the Mono Mills on Wednesday.

Supervisor Pitts and family returned from Lundy last evening, on their way home. He reports the mining prospects of Lundy very fine. Miners are all at work and they are not worried over the silver question, it being a gold camp.

Harry Branch, the Cometook miner, who has been looking after his claims in the Patterson District, was here yesterday.

Harvey Day, who has been attending school in San Francisco for the past two years, returned home on Thursday's Antelope stage. His health has been restored.

**SHEEP LICENSES.**—Licence Collector F. E. Hunewill this week paid into the County treasury, on account of sheep licenses collected, the sum of \$3,050. He has, in addition, checks to the amount of \$2,079.50. He had previously paid in \$2,283.90, so that the amount paid in this week, and the checks, sent below for collection before licenses are issued, will foot up \$10,413.40 on account of the sheep business conducted in Mono county, and there will be more collected before the season closes. There will be about \$500 collected from the cattle business of the county. This will be quite a lift to the taxpayers of the county, and Collector Hunewill deserves credit for the close collections he has made. He has been on the go, night and day, all summer.

**BACK AGAIN.**—One old friend and former townsman, Paul W. Bennett, the well-known attorney, who left here eight years ago on account of his health, arrived here on Monday from Independence, where he has opened a law office with District Attorney Forbes, of Inyo county. Mr. Bennett was cordially welcomed by his old friends, who are glad to have him once more on this side of the mountains, he having removed from San Francisco. He started for home via Bodie on Tuesday.

**U. S. PATENT.**—A patent for the Star Mine, in the Patterson District, will soon be applied for. Mine owners are fast finding out that it is cheaper to get a patent than to do \$100 work every year, saying nothing about getting a title that cannot be disrupted.

**COMPLETED.**—The publication of applications for a patent for the Kenton, May Belle and George Howell mines, in the Patterson District, having been completed, the papers have been forwarded to the Register at Independence.

**REPAIRS MADE.**—Now that the saw mill is running, there is no excuse for having breakneck side-walks, and we are glad to see that some have been repaired, and all should be.

**COUNTY MONEY.**—On Monday the money in the County Treasury was counted, and the correct amount found therein—\$24,601.28.

**EVERYBODY COMES TO BRIDGEPORT** for health and recreation. Our Hot Springs, Twin Lakes, with good fishing, are attractions very few places can boast of.

**THERE IS A LARGE CROWD OF CAMPERS** at Beckeys Springs, and to-morrow we presume the whole town will drive up to the Springs.

**MOVED.**—Sheriff Hays, on Thursday, moved his family to the Sheriff's house adjoining the jail.

**PAY DAY.**—Hawks & Co. have established the 12th of the month as the pay day at the sawmill.

**FAIR COMMISSIONERS.**—Henry A. Pitts, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, has appointed Thos. H. Leggett, of the Standard Con., John W. Kelly of the Bodie Con., and E. T. Pierce, of the Lakeview mine, Midwinter Fair Commissioners for Mono county. Chairman Pitts has been notified by Chairman De Young, of the San Francisco Board of Directors, that Mono county has been awarded for an appropriation of \$1,000, which the Board of Supervisors are expected to appropriate. It will be well for the Board to make a small appropriation for an exhibit from this county, but it will not be to the amount of \$1,000. It is proposed to prepare a gilded cube or "brick" to represent the \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 which Mono county has contributed to the world's wealth, besides specimens of our ores, marbles, onyx, etc.

**ONYX.**—W. E. Lindsey has located a claim 600x1,500 feet, on a ledge near Allen's Hot Springs, half a mile from Bridgeport, from which he has secured some fine pieces of onyx, of which there is an unlimited quantity. Specimens shown us are very fine. One large piece which he partially polished, would make a beautiful table top. It is a valuable find, and could supply the country had we a railroad, East and West.

**CALENDAR.**—Judge Virden expects to be here in time to call the Superior Court Calendar on the 21st. His friends will be pleased to learn that the operation on his eye has been a complete success, as the sight has been partially restored, with a probability of its being fully so in due time.

**REJECTED.**—The pre-emption claim of C. E. Meath for land in Buckeye Canon, which would include the hot springs, has been rejected by Register Craig, of the Independence Land office, the proof of continuous residence and cultivation not being sufficient.

**CASH.**—According to the financial statements filed on the 1st, the following mining companies had cash on hand:

Bodie	\$4,251.31
Bulwer	5,675.08
Mono	25,771.20
Standard	
Syndicate	

**FABRICATE.**—Russell's big team came in on Saturday and Frank Dotan's on Monday; and Willie Butler with Nay's big team came in on Wednesday—all from Carson with freight for this place and Lundy.

**GONE.**—The Hawthorne camping party passed through town, en route home, this morning. Yesterday a portion of the party favored the CHRONICLE-UNION Office with a visit.

**HAVING** is progressing favorably throughout the county. At Bridgeport the crop will be fair, but not as heavy as last year's.

**Auction Sale.**—A. F. Bryant will sell at public auction on this Saturday evening, August 12th, a general assortment of Clothing, Drygoods, Boots and Shoes, etc. Now is your time to get bargains.

**A BARGAIN.**—Anybody wishing to buy a new first-class sewing machine can get a bargain at the CHRONICLE-UNION office, on easy cash payments, or for grain, hay or wood.

Hogan has run against a big boulder this time.

## WOOL.

A prominent wool grower of this county has been advised by the wool dealers in San Francisco through whom he has formerly sold his clip, that the best thing for California sheep men to do is to let their flocks go unshorn; that the probability that the present congress will put wool on the free list has completely demoralized the market and there is no prospect of getting enough for California wool to pay the cost of shearing and transportation. This is one of the first object lessons in free trade. Others will follow in due time. Wool shows the earliest effects because it has been especially selected for attack.—Fresno Republican.

The above must be interesting reading for those wool growers of Mono county who voted for Cleveland and were open-mouthed in favor of his election. The Republican papers throughout gave them and the laboring men and mechanics of the country false warning of what would be the effects of Cleveland's election, backed by a Democratic Congress. They have both, and their medicine is being dealt to them, as well as to those who did nothing to bring the calamity on them—but the righteous must suffer with the ungodly.

**It is now certain that W. Evans, now in the Jackson, Amador county, jail, and who confessed to the murder of Tovey, Wells, Fargo & Co's messenger, is the right man. His pipe was found near the place of the murder; and now they have found his rifle, the whereabouts of which he refused to divulge. A man and wife have been arrested in Calaveras county as accessories to the murder.**

**HOW WE GROW OLD.**—The thread that binds us to life is most frequently severed on the meridian of life is reached in the case of persons who neglect obvious means to renew falling strength. Vigor, so less the source of happiness than the condition of long life, can be created and perpetuated where it does not exist. Thousands who have expatriated or are expatriated—including many physicians of eminence—of the effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, bear testimony to its wonderful efficacy as a creator of strength in feeble constitutions, and debilitated and shattered systems. A steady performance of the bodily functions, renewed appetite, sleep and nightly repose attend the use of this thorough and standard renovant. Use no less tonic represented so be skin to or resemble it in effects in its place. Beyond the genuine, which is an acknowledged fact, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, for indigestion, liver and kidney complaints and rheumatism.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—LATEST UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOOD REPORT.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

## A WESTERN WAITRESS.

She Hides Her Broncho and Appears Like a Society Belle.

"The contrasts between western and eastern life are growing less marked as civilization pushes its way into the region once known as the frontier," said a well-known explorer of our own country to a reporter of the Washington News.

"While I was riding through a mining district in southern Colorado last summer, however, I saw an example of pure feminine democracy that reminded me of the days that we read about in fiction dealing with American life fifteen years ago.

"It was at a log cabin hotel. I was watching some cow punchers and prospectors who were 'swapping lies' when my attention was attracted by a young girl mounted on a broncho, who rode up to the door, sprang lightly to the ground and vanished in the cabin.

"She was neatly and tastefully dressed. Her riding habit must have been cut in London or New York. There was an air about her that was altogether foreign to the surroundings. I wondered who she could be. One of the cow punchers led her pony to the corral and my thoughts took another turn.

"Supper was announced a couple of hours later. I accompanied the clean but curiously dressed westerners into the rudely furnished apartments, where a bountiful and really well cooked meal was served. There was but one waitress, a good looking girl, with a figure well qualified to compete with a model Venus.

"She wore a spotless white apron over a close-fitting cloth dress. She reminded me of some society girl playing maid at a charity affair. I glanced at her face and was somewhat surprised, used as I am to the unusual in the west, to recognize the young lady as the same who had returned from a pleasant ride in the afternoon.

"I afterward inquired about her and learned that she was the regular hired girl, or waitress. She did her work thoroughly, and when she was through with it she took advantage of the possibilities that the surroundings offered and enjoyed herself thoroughly.

"The pony was her own—nothing strange in that—you can get a pony for thirty-five dollars in Colorado. "But it does seem a little queer to eastern notions to be waited upon by a well educated, does it not?"

## IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS.

The Barometer Was Rising But the Mercury Was Falling.

On board of a man-of-war bound home from China was a young midshipman named Jones, says the Detroit Free Press. He was a favorite with the officers and had in him the talent for the making of a fine officer. The midshipmen on board stood their watch forward, and every hour it was their duty to come aft and write up the weather columns of the ship's log, showing the readings of the barometer, thermometer, and to heaven the clip log for her speed.

The captain, in company with the officer of the deck, was walking the weather side of the poop deck conversing when Midshipman Jones came aft to write up the log.

The barometer, a mercurial one, was hung in the captain's cabin, and Jones, after having read it, helped himself liberally to the captain's cherry on the cabin sideboard. In walking the poop the captain happened to glance down the cabin skylight and saw the midshipman's proceedings.

When Jones came on the poop to leave the log the captain addressed him as follows: "How is the barometer, sir?" Jones saluted and said: "Steadily rising, sir; steadily rising."

The captain then asked: "And how is the decenter, sir?" Jones was taken aback, but with a steady voice replied: "Steadily falling sir; steadily falling."

This reply was too much for the captain, and, bursting out laughing, he said: "Young man, your reply has saved you from punishment; but it is a long way to 'Frisco; so hereafter I beg of you not to consult the decenter as often as you do the barometer."

## IN THE COURTROOMS.

PEOPLE who own thickens in Hutchinson, Kan., are compelled by law to inclose them in coops from March to October.

The state owns and protects the mountain sheep of Colorado. Ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary is the punishment for any person convicted of killing one.

For the first time in the history of Belgium, it is said, the principle of a monetary compensation for a breach of promise of marriage has just been established.

**A Wedding Journey to Siberia.**—A remarkable story of woman's devotion comes from St. Petersburg, where a young woman was married to a convict in prison and will accompany him to Siberia and undergo a banishment of ten years.

## TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

### TICKETS TO

Eastern Cities  
ARE SOLD BY THE  
Southern Pacific  
Company.

### RENO.

H. L. FIELD, Agent.

SLEEPING CAR BERTHS secured, and full information regarding Transcontinental Routes furnished on application. By corresponding with Mr. FIELD, parties can arrange to join the Semi-Monthly Family Excursions over the Sunset Route.

Orders Held at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH D. GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. E. COOPER, Gen. Pass. Agt. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

### RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. & E. E. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. & E. E. SAN FRANCISCO.

### \$9 TO GENOA.

FAST TIME  
AND  
CHEAP FARE.

WHITTEMORE'S  
BRIDGEPORT  
LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on

MONDAYS,  
WEDNESDAYS  
and FRIDAYS for  
Coleville, Topaz and  
Holtbrook,  
CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR  
Genoa and Carson.

MARTIN'S STAGE

Leaves GENOA.

(On ARRIVAL OF STAGES from CARSON)

MONDAYS,  
WEDNESDAYS,  
and FRIDAYS,  
Connecting at HOLT BROOK'S,  
on above days, for

TOPAZ, COLEVILLE  
and BRIDGEPORT.

### \$9 TO GENOA.

### ROUND TRIP—\$5 00.

BRIDGEPORT AND  
BODIE STAGE LINE.

Carrying the Mail and Express.

Connecting with the HAWTHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except Sunday, at SIX o'clock—returning in the afternoon, Connecting with the

ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC.  
taken to Bodie at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. ADAIR, Proprietor.

### EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL

ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD

are as follows:

Buggy team.....\$1 50

Loaded wagon and two animals.....1 00

Each additional pair of animals.....25

Horseman.....25

Pack animals, each.....25

Dogs and sheep, each.....25

Loose stock, each.....25

Empty teams, half-price.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND

GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

OF GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries.

Fancy and Toilet Articles.

Candles and Nuts

Yankee Notions.

Powder, shot, Caps and  
Cartridges,  
Stationery, etc., etc.





## THE SIX COMPANIES.

Something About This Powerful Chinese Corporation.

Nearly All the Celestials in the United States Said to Be Under Bondage to the Mysterious Organization.

How many people know anything about the Chinese "Six Companies," that mysterious organization which rules the immigrants from the flowery kingdom with a rod of iron, which dictates their business policy, which sits in judgment upon those who presume to disobey its decrees, which collects dues from them year after year, which sends their bodies home and which holds thousands of them in bondage? The Buffalo Enquirer thinks it is fair to say that not one man in a hundred knows anything accurate about this corporation and has practically no knowledge of the powers it exercises among the Chinese in this country. The Six Companies have been talked and written about a great deal since the passage of the exclusion act, and many people have wondered how it was that the Chinese yielded such unquestioning obedience to its orders and allowed it to act as their representative in all dealings with the government. The matter may appear clearer when it is known that the Six Companies hold a mortgage on the lives of eighty per cent. of all the Chinese in the United States and Canada, and do not allow them to return to their homes until this mortgage is paid with interest. The Six Companies represent six divisions of the province of Canton, China, and their avowed aim is to care for the Chinese coming from these districts, so that upon arrival here each immigrant may be associated with people who speak his dialect and come from his locality. They loan the immigrants money, give advice, act as bankers, care for the sick, furnish them with lawyers when they are accused of crime and swear to protect them in every way. Their strongest claim, however, upon the regard of their countrymen is by their guaranteeing to return to China the body, dead or alive, of every Chinaman who falls for these shores. They used to keep this promise, to the letter, but now they only send home the bones of those who die.

The Six Companies started in a small way in 1850. They began through the operations of the American agents of a Hong Kong firm, and their first work was in hiring men in China to meet the demand for labor in California. As the business grew other Chinese firms went into it, and finally the agents of all these firms united for self protection and in order to keep the business among themselves. There were six of these agencies, and they styled themselves the Six Companies. Lightly poroch of the Chinese in the United States and Canada are brought here at the expense of the companies, which get them work or loan them money to start them in business. In return for all this they are bound by contract to pay back all the money expended for them, and by an agreement which the companies have with the steamship lines no Chinaman is allowed to return to his native land unless he can show a certificate to the effect that he is free from indebtedness to the companies. Every Chinaman pays two and one-half per cent. of his earnings to the company having him in charge, and, if he is taken sick, he is taken care of at the expense of the company, while, if he dies, they bury him, and if his parents request it, ship his bones back to China.

### UNCLE SAM'S CAPACIOUS PURSE

The enormous bulk of coin accumulated in the Treasury.

Two hundred and fifty freight cars would be required to carry away from Washington the silver dollars which are stored in the single vault of \$30,000,000. Putting it that way gives a more vivid notion of the bulk represented by the stores of coin accumulated beneath the treasury. No wonder that the counting, conducted by sixty experts, occupies from two to three months and costs \$6,000. The operation, says the Boston Transcript, is performed in the presence of a committee, one member of which is appointed by the outgoing treasurer, one by his incoming successor and the third by the secretary of the department.

The treasurer gives a bond of \$250,000, but no bond is supplied by any of his subordinates. If one of the latter should prove a defaulter the treasurer would be obliged to make up the deficit out of his own pocket. However, congress would doubtless pass a bill for his relief in such a case.

J. N. Huston, President Harrison's first treasurer, said that no trust company would assume the responsibilities of his office for the \$4,000,000 per annum of salary attached to it. Nevertheless, there have been many applicants for the position under Mr. Cleveland. When the count of the money is completed the new treasurer signs a receipt in full. The receipt signed by Mr. Nebeker was for \$944,810,445.55.

### A Suburb of Chicago.

It appears impossible for foreigners to gain a clear idea of the great extent of the United States. A lady in Bangor, Me., who has acquaintances in England, received a letter from one of them the other day saying that a party was to visit the exposition but did not care to board in Chicago itself, but preferred to have rooms in the suburbs. Therefore, could she secure a boarding place in Bangor; they would make Bangor their headquarters and visit the fair from day to day. This equals the story of the young Briton who years ago visited this country. On shipboard he fell in with an American and asked the price of a good horse and carriage in the states, saying he had a week's leisure and thought he would drive over to Portland, Me., out to Chicago and back to New York by way of Washington.

## A "RESPECTABLE NUMBER."

One of Pennsylvania's Highest Courts Gives Legal Status to the Phrase.

"Everybody has at some time used or heard used the rather indefinite expression of a 'respectable number,' as applied to some gathering or collection of people," said a Philadelphia lawyer to a New York Sun man, "but I guess there are not many who know that a profound judicial decision in one of the highest courts of Pennsylvania has fixed a precedent as to what may be legally considered a respectable number. The result of a lawsuit that involved the disposal of a good many thousands of dollars depended on the question of what constituted a respectable number. Charles McAllister, a very wealthy Philadelphian, who had a country seat at the fashionable suburb, Torresdale, died in 1881. The Fidelity Trust company was the executor of his estate under his will. Mr. McAllister was a devout Presbyterian and he bequeathed a valuable piece of ground at Torresdale, five thousand dollars toward building a Presbyterian church upon it and five thousand dollars a year for the income of a pastor to preach in the church; the provisions of the will to be carried out by the trust company as his executor, whenever a respectable number of persons should get together to form the nucleus of a congregation. Seventeen persons got together as this nucleus and called upon the trust company to pay over the money and execute its trust. The trust company refused to hand over the money or take any action in the matter on the ground that seventeen persons were not a respectable number within the meaning of the will. Suit was brought against the company as executor of the McAllister estate, and it was tried before Judge Allison, one of the most learned judges of the state. He decided that seventeen was legally a respectable number and ordered the trust company to carry out the provisions of the will in the matter of the Torresdale church and the annual payment of five thousand dollars for the pastor. Whether any less than seventeen would have been a respectable number the opinion did not decide."

### ALL FEARED TO TOUCH IT.

A Tin Box Which Caused Commotion and Thoughts of Dynamite.

An incident tending to show the truth of the saying, "Conscience makes cowards of us all" (who have any), happened in an office block on Third street, Portland, Ore., the other Sunday morning. A man who has an office in the building went down to it about nine o'clock and found a queer-looking tin box reclining against the door. Just what piece of wickedness this man has been guilty of is not known to the Oregonian, but it was evident that he had been doing something that lay heavily on his conscience, for he at once conceived the idea that the box was an infernal machine, placed there for his destruction. Afraid to touch it, let alone to open it, he was standing staring at it when another person came up. When the latter found out what the scare was he scouted the idea of dynamite and started to kick the box down the hall, but the frightened man grabbed him and pulled him back, telling him he might blow up the building. Then he, too, began to be scared and was afraid to pick up the box. In a few minutes six or seven persons had gathered around, but no one of them cared to meddle with the box, though each seemed willing that any of the others should examine it. Presently the janitor, who had taken advantage of the quiet of Sunday morning to do some cleaning up in the building, came along, and he was directed to take away the box. As he picked it up the crowd scattered, and as he marched off with it one of the men asked him to see what it was. On being opened the box was seen to be full of keys to the different rooms used by the janitor, who was much astonished at the interest evinced in his old tin box. It will now be in order for the original discoverer of the box to explain why he imagined anyone wished to blow him up with dynamite.

### THREE MILLION BACHELORS.

That's What the Census Shows and It's Time Some Repented.

According to the last census reports there are over three million bachelors in the United States, by which is meant there are three million men over thirty years old who have never been married.

This fact, of course, furnishes a very handy text for all sorts of comment and expostulation. Now and then the scheme is advocated of making neglect of matrimony a statutory offense, either by way of tax discrimination in favor of married parties or otherwise.

In earlier times, says the Boston Globe, marriage was compulsory. The great world conquerors wanted material for their armies, and so heavy penalties were laid on a neglect to marry.

One interesting question which the census figures do not answer is this: "How many of these three million bachelors are single men of choice rather than necessity?"

The factors affecting the ability to support a wife have been very much changed under the newer industrial and commercial conditions. So great has become the competition for places among the higher pursuits, and so largely have women come to fill positions once exclusively occupied by men, that the bureau of industrial statistics shows a larger and larger percentage of men in these pursuits whose incomes, from their point of view, will not permit them to marry.

It is easy to scold the young men in this matter—quite as easy to find fault with the young women who are looking out for husbands with plenty of ready money. But there is nothing in the published census figures regarding the average earnings of certain classes of workers which at all warrants the conclusion that the majority of these three million unmarried men remain single through unwillingness rather than what they deem necessity.

## CHOSE THE BIGGEST FORTUNE.

A Russian Prince Who Found No Difficulty in Transferring His Affections.

Appropos of international marriages wherein the "dot" is the first consideration, the girl herself being merely a necessary adjunct and her own personality quite immaterial, the following story printed by the New York Tribune as coming from Russia may well point a moral and adorn a tale: "A very rich western family went aboard not long ago, accompanied by two daughters and a friend, whose plain and perhaps insignificant exterior gave no evidence of her golden worth—for she had a large fortune in her own right. Having been left an orphan the year before at the age of thirty, and being of a meek and quiet disposition, she had attached herself to this particular family, who were old friends of her parents, and more through force of circumstances than anything else she had accompanied them abroad, where to the outside world she enacted the role of an insignificant friend of the family. The two other girls, however, had very decided social aspirations, and as they were very pretty and had the reputation of being considerable heiresses they were surrounded by impecunious young noblemen in plenty. At St. Petersburg they even succeeded in capturing a young Russian prince, who, after remaining in undecided allegiance to them both for several weeks, finally fixed his affections upon the older and handsomer of the two sisters. Thereupon the youngest, whose fancy had been more or less captivated by the handsome person and equally attractive title of the young Muscovite, but who had wit enough to see that his attentions were anything but disinterested, took occasion to mention in the hearing of the young man that their friend, Miss L., had a much larger fortune than either she or her sister could ever hope to possess, and that it was, moreover, entirely at her own disposal. The prince heard, but gave no sign for several days; then his attentions to the oldest sister grew noticeably fewer, and poor little Miss L. looked up in pleased surprise as the handsome young man began to honor her with his notice. Miss Marplot was just beginning to wonder whether she ought not to confess her share in the performance to the parties interested, when one day at luncheon Miss S.'s own maid brought in a letter from her mistress saying that the latter had been married that morning to Prince M. at the American legation, and that under the circumstances it would be best that the other legal formalities should be completed at the Hotel —, where she had engaged rooms. Of course, as she was an independent woman of thirty there was nothing to be said. "Who could have fagged she was so sly?" sighed the would-be mother-in-law of a prince.

### USED HER TEETH.

A Woman's Weapon Brought Her Into Trouble at Court.

A gentleman with two bitten fingers and a young lady whose ears had been boxed figured in the double role of plaintiff and defendant in a queer case that has just been tried in one of the Paris law courts, according to a correspondent. The former is a married man with two daughters, and the latter, who is of very prepossessing appearance, had entered the family in the capacity of a governess to the girls. All went on well for a fortnight, but the prevailing harmony was disturbed on the arrival of a new cook, whom the young lady greeted with the utterly uncalculated remark: "You are entering a dirty hole." This speech having been repeated to the mistress of the house, it was decided then and there that the offender should be summarily dismissed. The gentleman asked her into his study, paid her a fortnight's salary and requested her to sign a receipt. She took the money, but declined to append her name to the paper, and she was leaving the room when he hurried to the door and detained her.

A hot altercation ensued, varied by the appearance on the scene of the wife, who possessed herself of the money. The husband then seized the governess by the arm for the purpose of evicting her, whereupon she bit two of his fingers with such violence that, maddened by the pain, he boxed her ears. The young lady took action against him for assault, claiming damages to the amount of twenty pounds, and on his side he brought a counter charge on the strength of the bitten fingers. Medical certificates were handed in by the parties, and eventually the court pronounced in favor of the gentleman, condemning the young lady with canonical proclivities to the payment of a fine of two pounds, and of damages to the same amount.

### A Fragment of the Moon.

A remarkably fine specimen of meteoric iron (which, according to Prof. Thernmetzky's views, is simply a piece of ore-projected through volcanic agency from the base of the moon) has been sent from Birmingham county, S. C., to the state museum at Columbia. Its greatest length is not above twelve inches, and its thickness through the thickest part is about two inches. In general shape it is flat though somewhat concaved on one side and convex on the other, as if broken from the outer surface of a rounded and larger mass. It is entirely coated with a thick crust of dark-brown rust and weighs twenty-five and three-fourths pounds.

### A Remarkable Robbery.

At Roubaix, France, a band of burglars, after breaking through several strong gates and doors into a factory, entered the office of the establishment and secured an iron safe weighing four hundred pounds and containing twelve thousand francs in silver, a sum which would add considerably to the weight of the burden. The safe was carried up a railway embankment and a considerable distance along the line, after which it was rolled down the other side and probably removed in a cart.

## THE ISLE OF MAN.

Curious Features of the Island's Government.

The Governor Disposes Justice in Person and Presides Over the Courts of Law—Queer Ancient Customs.

The Isle of Man is a museum of constitutional antiquities. Usages which people associate with the political history of England in the seventeenth, the fifteenth and even the thirteenth century are there to be found side by side with the most modern experiments, says the New York Evening Post. As in the great neighboring island in the early years of William III., there is still no cabinet and the governor has a real power of veto; as there under Elizabeth, political parties still have no existence; as was largely the case in England in the later Middle Ages, the revenue is derived from permanent customs duties and the legislature "cannot stop the machinery of government by withholding supplies." The house of keys has not yet what the house of commons acquired under Henry IV., the exclusive right of originating money bills; and it may cast some light on the still uncertain question whether the two English houses were ever united to learn that "when the tynwald," the Manx legislature, "meets for financial purposes, the two branches sit together." We may go even behind the period when parliament was forming itself to the period when royal courts of justice were first making their appearance; for in Man, the governor still dispenses justice in person, and presides, like Henry II., over the courts of law, and, finally, the open-air meeting of the tynwald on St. John's day for the promulgation of the statutes passed during the year has no aspect so archaic that even courts of law seem modern in comparison.

The annals of the island, in like manner, read like an epitome of British history, though with the sequence of movements strangely distorted. The struggle between the saintly Bishop Wilson and the governors in the early years of the eighteenth century over ecclesiastical discipline involved the same principles, and even touched some of the precise questions that had been at issue in the contest between Becket and Henry II.; and the words of Gov. Horne maintaining that "the right honorable the lord of this isle"—the earl of Derby—was "chief of the holy church of this island," sound like an echo of Henry VIII.'s great act of supremacy. The Manx "act of settlement" in 1703, "converting a whole nation of leaseholders into perpetual tenants at a low quit-rent," presents an obvious parallel to recent Irish legislation. The refusal of the English government in 1838 to allow the establishment of an elected chamber, and its subsequent change of attitude, may almost be regarded as a mere reflection of the course of contemporary British colonial policy. To the statesmen of Downing street the case of Canada and the case of Man presented features of similarity.

A country like this had an obvious claim upon a governor who was also a historian of repute, and the present volume shows that Spencer Walpole has not been deaf to its appeal. It could be wished that he had not yielded to the temptation to give his book an attractive title. It is, of course, a striking thing that here, almost in the geographical center of the British Isles, an island not so large as an average English county should have retained its own legislature, while Scotland and Ireland, incomparably more powerful, should have lost theirs. It is interesting to know that the tendency during the last fifty years has been toward greater autonomy; that when the house of keys was reformed in 1869 tynwald was intrusted with larger financial powers, and that "there is an increasing indisposition on the part of the tynwald to allow the English parliament to legislate" for them. The feeling of nationality, even when it asserts itself in a very small field, is the same feeling at bottom as that which we admire in the case of Germany or Italy, and always needs to be taken into account. But there are two considerations which prevent even those who sympathize with the demand for Irish home rule from drawing any lessons from the constitution of Man. The first is the character of that constitution itself. The house of keys, though it has been allowed a voice in the disposition of a certain part of the public revenue, is very far indeed from controlling the purse-strings; the upper house, or council, possesses coordinate authority with it, and seven out of the eight members of the council are nominated by the crown, while the governor, a nominee of the English ministry, possesses a right of veto which he would not hesitate to use. And, in the second place, the population numbers only some fifty-four thousand. In spite, therefore, of its separate history and curious constitution, its political interests cannot help being on very much the same scale as those which find expression in an English municipal or county council.

### Apt Alliteration.

Alliteration is very common, says S. E. Bengough in Post Law, in simple Saxon phrases which we are using every hour. We speak of "mucking up our minds," "talking by turns," "wagging war," "rallying round," "running riot," "running a risk," etc. The same artifice gives forth to antithetical words: "Make or mar," "peer and peasant," "grave and gay," "foul and fair," "sweet and sour," "friend and foe," and so on ad infinitum. Proverbs, which have been said to embody the wisdom of many in the wit of one, abound in illustration of the same practice: "One swallow does not make a summer;" "Waste not, want not;" "Time and tide wait for no man;" "A cat may look at a king;" "Every dog has his day," and so forth.

## CHRONICLE-UNION.

## THE PIONEER

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